

## Nurse Tells Life Story; Denies Killing Mrs. Keyes

Miss Varney, in Tears on Stand, Says She Was Drugged and Ill Treated by Man Whose Wife She Is Charged With Slaying

DREHMAN, Mass., Dec. 13.—Ending a revealing story of her relations with George H. Keyes, a Boston real estate operator, Miss Harriet A. Varney, a nurse, testifying in her own defense today on the charge of murder, denied dramatically she had killed Pauline A. Keyes, his bride of eight months.

As she told of being drugged by Keyes when dining with him on the second night after they had been introduced by her fiancé a Providence doctor named Whitney, and of pleading with him to let her go home when she with him to consciousness in his hotel room, she broke down and cried hysterically.



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Set pictured at right, \$2.45—rose, open, white, green. Pictured at left, two-tone or all white sets, \$1.85.  
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terically. Later, as she related how Keyes had given her a wedding ring when they were living in hotels together as husband and wife, telling her it was as sacred as if they had gone through a dozen ceremonies, her voice again faltered. And near the end of the day's trying ordeal, when she gave some of the reasons why Keyes had beaten her, her tones could not be heard beyond the jury box.

But, as her counsel, after eliciting from her the last detail of her story, asked her point-blank whether she killed Pauline Keyes, Miss Varney took her handkerchief from her eyes, drew herself erect and said in a voice that carried to the furthest corner of the large courtroom:

"I did not."

That ended her long day. Her cross-examination will begin to-morrow morning.

After describing her life to the age of twenty, at the beginning of her testimony, Miss Varney said:

**Met in Restaurant**  
"Mr. Whitney, my fiancé, introduced me to Keyes at a restaurant in Providence. By appointment I met Keyes the next evening, and we went to a theatre where Mr. Whitney was singing. After the performance we three had supper together and Keyes took me home. The next week, at the request of Keyes, I met him at the railway station in Providence, and we went to a hotel restaurant, where Keyes ordered dinner. Keyes ordered drinks and mine was chart lemonade. When tasting it I told him I thought it was very sour. He said: 'I'll fix it for you.' He took a powder from his pocket, and opening the paper, poured the contents into the lemonade. I drank it and became very sick. 'We left the restaurant, and I don't recall anything after I got as far as the door. I was about twenty years old then. I did not know where he

took me, but I found later I was in his room at a hotel."

At this point Miss Varney began to cry, but after regaining her composure she said she cried very hard and asked Keyes to take her home.

"Do not worry. I will be all right," he said. He said he would marry me when he could arrange matters."

The next day she saw Whitney and returned the engagement ring.

Miss Varney said she then saw Keyes every night and remained at his hotel a number of weeks. About May 1 they went to New York and stopped in a hotel there for two weeks. Then she told Keyes that she was going to leave him. The defendant told of returning to Providence, and said that Keyes came after her, and they returned to New York.

During this second stay in New York, the witness said, she told Keyes that she would not remain longer unless as his legal wife. She told him she would "end it all."

Later Keyes, she said, kicked her and caused her to be seriously ill.

It was then, she said, that she went into the bathroom, locked the door, and filling the bathtub, got into it, with the intention of drowning herself.

Keyes climbed through the airshaft into the bathroom and found her unconscious. The witness told of leaving Keyes and going to the home of her sister in Upton, where she subsequently introduced Keyes as her husband.

Later he persuaded her to join him in Boston, and they went to Winthrop, where they remained until late in the fall, and then went to Boston.

Miss Varney said she had been living with Keyes three months before he told her he had a wife. When she said she would leave him Keyes said that would not be necessary, as he would send his wife to California, obtain a divorce and marry the witness.

Miss Varney told about her movements on June 12, a week before the murder, the day her counsel has said she went to Brookline to tell Keyes's wife "the whole miserable story," but failed to find Mrs. Keyes at home.

Miss Varney said when she told Keyes of going to Brookline he said he would kill her if she went to see his wife.

**Woman Who Shot At Her Butler Put On Trial in Mineola**

**Mrs. Zuckerman Borrowed From Servant, Say Witnesses**

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Irene Zuckerman, wife of Charles Zuckerman, of Cedarhurst, was put on trial today for assault with intent to kill. Mrs. Zuckerman is young and attractive.

Armand Delfard, the complainant, was butler in the Zuckerman household. He testified that Mrs. Zuckerman had borrowed \$280 from him and continually put him off when he demanded the money. He had told her, he said, that if she repudiated the debt he would tell her husband about it and "other things."

In reply, Delfard continued, Mrs. Zuckerman told him that in that case she would blow his brains out.

Nevertheless, he told Mr. Zuckerman who is a skirt manufacturer and prosperous, and got the money. Shortly afterward Delfard left his position. It was on the night of August 17, after he had left the Zuckerman house, the witness said, that Mrs. Zuckerman

called at his home. Delfard sought to hold the door against her, he said and then, seeing she had a pistol, grappled with her to wrest it from her. The pistol was twice discharged, but harmlessly.

"She said," Delfard testified, "that if she came down to shoot me it was because she knew that she could get away with it. She said that she would be found 'not guilty'—that 95 per cent of the women are acquitted."

Elsie Schwartz, a governess in the Zuckerman household, testified that, at the dinner table on August 17, Mr. Zuckerman glanced at his plate and exclaimed, "Is there any poison in this?" At the words, the governess continued, Mrs. Zuckerman had burst into tears and run upstairs, where she got a small automatic pistol before calling the taxicab which took her to the home of her former butler.

District Attorney Weeks, in his opening address, said that the evidence would show that Mrs. Zuckerman had accused Delfard of telling her husband that she was trying to poison him.

**Tired Means Jury Asks Court Check On Long Speeches**

**Five More Arguments Are Heard, Leaving Five Still to Come**

CONCORD, N. C., Dec. 13.—The jury trying Gaston B. Means for the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King to-night sent a message to Judge Cline asking that the argument of the case be speeded up. The request came at the close of the second day of continuous addresses to the jury by counsel for the state and the defence. Five lawyers still are waiting to speak.

Counsel on both sides were agreed late in the day that the case probably would not go to the jury before Saturday, but that was before the jury indicated its weariness.

Two attorneys for the state and three for the defence presented their arguments to-day, leaving Assistant District Attorney Dooling of New York and L. C. Caldwell, of Statesville, N. C., to speak for the state and L. T. Hartsell, Frank Armfield and E. T. Candler to close for the defence.

For the state to-day P. C. McDuffie, of Atlanta, declared that Means's lust for money cost Mrs. King her life, while J. F. Newell, of Charlotte, attacked in detail Means's story and declared that much of it was incredible.

T. D. Maness, M. H. Caldwell and J. Lee Crowell, all of Concord, in their arguments for the defendant said the state had failed to prove a motive. They declared it was to Means's financial interest for Mrs. King to remain alive, as he was paid to manage her business.

Attorney Crowell told the jury that, in his opinion, back of the prosecution in the case, is a desire to get Means "out of the way" in order to stop his activities in connection with the effort to probate the alleged second will of the late James C. King, husband of the dead woman, under the terms of which some \$2,000,000, now held by the Northern Trust Company, of Chicago, as a trust for a charitable institution, would revert to Mrs. King's estate.

Mr. Crowell expressed his belief that "the financial interests" of the Northern Trust Company, had an active part in causing witnesses from Chicago to come here to testify when they were not compelled by law to do so.

"The committee regrets very much that its mode of procedure doesn't meet the approval of Judge Collins and his committee," he said. "Nevertheless I don't believe that publicity and education ever hurt anybody. We reserve the right to investigate as we choose and to draw our own conclusions from what we hear."

**Judge Gives the Lie**  
There was applause for the chairman, and more applause from another section of the City Council chamber as Judge Collins, leaping to his feet, cried:

"Remember that I am here representing two branches of the government—the judicial and the executive. I want to inform you people who applauded the chairman that it does work a harm to publish that there is no cure for drug addiction—that it is wrong, and a lie."

In substantiation of Judge Collins's contention that "dope fiends are facile liars," Commissioner Lewis read from the records to disprove assertions made on the stand by George Weston, one of last week's witnesses. He said that out of 133 cases treated on Blackwell's Island only 17 had been returned as not cured.

The "exhibits" put on the stand by Judge Collins and Mr. Lewis—none of whose names the media public included a young actor of some prominence, a cabaret singer, a former user of opium, heroin and morphine, and a streetcar conductor.

**Drunken Motorist Gets Six Years for Killing Man**  
MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 13.—Joseph A. Farr, of this city, was found guilty to-day of manslaughter under the provision of a statute passed this year which makes it a felony when an automobilist causes a fatal accident while intoxicated. Judge Lucien F. Purpee commended the verdict of the jury and imposed a sentence of from six to ten years in the state reformatory. Farr is twenty-two years old.

**One Killed, Twenty Hurt As Trolley Car Upsets**  
One man was fatally hurt and twenty others were injured, three of them severely, yesterday in Weehawken, N. J., when a Public Service trolley refused to answer its brakes on Clifton Road hill, leading down to the Forty-second Street ferry, jumped the track and tumbled over.

About fifty persons were in the car. The man killed was Robert Smith, a pipefitter, of 324 Union Street, Union Hill. His skull was fractured.

**Reviled Wilson; Fined \$200**  
CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Theodore Holtz was fined \$200 to-day for reviling President Wilson, and Police Lieutenant Patrick Hogan, who had rebuked Daniel Eklund, a private citizen, for arresting Holtz, was severely criticised by Judge La Rue.

## New York Has Real Cure for Drug Victims

**Former Addicts Guarantee Hyocine Treatment Is Successful**

**Dope Smuggled to Soldiers in Camps**

**Chairman Whitney Declares Source of Supply Is Known, However**

It didn't appear, when yesterday's somewhat uproarious session wound up, that the Whitney legislative committee would have to look any further for a "dope cure" that really cures.

Such a thing does exist, and is in successful operation right here in New York. The doctors in charge are warranted, by the testimony of no fewer than half a dozen witnesses, to be skilled and sympathetic; the attendants kindly disposed and considerate. The result, given a proper measure of co-operation from the patient, is guaranteed. And the fee is nothing at all. It is the city that runs the "cure that cures" and the city that pays the freight.

**Several Cures Appear**  
All this was brought to the attention of the committee in a sort of personally conducted fashion by Judge Cornelius Collins, of Special Sessions; Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, and Charles Sampson, secretary of the Board of Incubity.

To back their claims for the hyocine treatment and the general efficiency of the cure at the workhouse hospital and Warwick Farms, these three had on tap several samples of reformed, regenerated and back-in-harness ex-addicts, who told the committee that their drug craving was gone for good.

Judge Collins, representing judiciary committees on drug evil for city and state, and also the general local committee, opened the afternoon with a long speech, in which was incorporated a criticism of the legislative body's methods of conducting its investigation, and an attack on "doctors who are nothing more than dope peddlers."

"Dope peddling is the under world," said Judge Collins, "has been reduced to a nominal amount, and the number of drug addicts coming before the courts has been reduced 50 per cent by the benign administration of our present law."

**Many Are Commercial**  
"But it is a fact that there are a large number of medical practitioners who view the profession entirely from the commercial side, and who seek to achieve large profits from these unfortunate addicts."

"With our country at war another side of the drug evil is brought up to us. In court I see men in uniform brought in as addicts. Drugs are being smuggled into our military camps. How that supply is obtained we know, and the source cannot be closed until we have every addict registered with the Board of Health."

"As it is now a man can go to Dr. A at 9 o'clock in the morning, to Dr. B at 10 o'clock, to Dr. C at 11, and so on through the day, getting from each doctor a further supply of narcotics. Registration would stop that. Sales to soldiers have gone so far that the government had to step in and raid those doctors who were no more than peddlers, selling the same amount of dope to the same men day after day."

Chairman Whitney permitted Judge Collins to finish his address without interruption, overruling an objection by Secretary Magraw, of the Society for the Study and Relief of Drug Addiction. When the judge had resumed his seat he made answer in person.

"The committee regrets very much that its mode of procedure doesn't meet the approval of Judge Collins and his committee," he said. "Nevertheless I don't believe that publicity and education ever hurt anybody. We reserve the right to investigate as we choose and to draw our own conclusions from what we hear."

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## Liberty Bonds to Pay Interest To-morrow

The Treasury Department at Washington will make the initial semi-annual interest payment on the first issue of Liberty Loan bonds to-morrow. The amount to be disbursed, is about \$35,000,000, and a good share of it will find its way into the pockets of thousands of small investors who are experiencing for the first time in their lives the pleasure of being able to "clip coupons."

The payment is well timed to relieve the strain imposed upon the family pocketbook by the demands of the Christmas shopping season.

At the same time the government is paying out millions in interest it will be taking in even more millions from subscribers to the second loan, on which a 40 per cent instalment also falls due to-morrow. More than half of the \$1,500,000,000 remaining unpaid on the second loan, it is now expected, will be forthcoming on this occasion, and the Federal Reserve banks throughout the country are prepared to handle large payments to-day.

## Power House Burns in Quebec

VALLEYFIELD, Quebec, Dec. 13.—Three thousand employees were thrown out of work to-day when the power house of the Montreal Cottons, Limited, plant here was destroyed by fire. Arrangements are being made for the introduction of electrical energy.

# Monroe Clothes

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Liberty Bonds taken at market value at all Monroe Shops. Bring up your \$50 and \$100 Bonds and take home your change, plus interest to date. (The \$100 Bonds will be accepted by returning you a \$50 Bond of same issue and difference in cash.)

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- With over 100,000 men to serve, we buy for less because we sell to more.
- With no "cut price sales" we don't boost up prices ten months in the year. You never pay more than \$17 for Monroe Clothes and that's always bottom.
- An army of regular patrons have been wise enough to test Monroe Clothes. They're glad they did—it's saved them money ever since.
- Monroe Clothes at \$17 will save you money. Prove it at our risk. Remember Monroe Clothes make good or we do. Come up to-day.

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MONROE CLOTHES, 42nd St., Cor. B'way, N. Y. City

# Monroe Clothes

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14th Street, Opp. Academy of Music  
23rd Street, Cor. B'way.  
34th Street, "B'way.  
59th St. & Columbus Circle  
125th Street & 7th Ave.  
Chrystie St. at Canal

BRONX  
Bergen Ave., 149th St.  
BROOKLYN  
Court & Montague Sts.  
Fulton & Hoyt Streets  
587 Fulton St., at Flatbush Ave.  
NEWARK—151 Market St.  
JERSEY CITY—Newark Ave. at Bay St.  
PATERSON—220 Main St.  
YONKERS—Getty Square

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We Need 10 Friday and a like number Saturday.

NEXT WEEK, beginning Monday, December 17th, we need 30 each day for workers enrolling New York's quota of 500,000 new members out of a National goal of 15,000,000.

Those who will volunteer their cars for the week or any days will please telephone Vanderbilt 1000, Mr. Jerome Myers, or call at 244 Madison Ave.

## The Pretext for National Prohibition

The plea for National Prohibition is made on the ground that the Prohibition States could not protect themselves against liquor shipments from "Wet" States.

This plausible reason no longer exists. The Webb-Kenyon Law, together with the Reed Amendment (generally known as the "Bone-Dry" Law), forbid any railroad or express company to transport liquor into States whose laws prohibit it, and make it a crime for anyone to bring liquor into any Prohibition State.

If a State wants to be "Bone-Dry," it can become so by adopting State Prohibition, with the assurance that the Federal Government will see to it that no liquor is shipped in.

The amended Webb-Kenyon Law was passed in recognition of the right of each State to adopt its own policy on liquor legislation free from outside interference. For the same reason those States which do not want Prohibition must have the same right of protection for their policy FREE FROM OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

It would be most unfair to coerce by Prohibition those States that long ago discovered Prohibition to be a fallacy and a failure.

The United States Brewers' Association.